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of Your Craft

# The Socialist

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER  
A CARTOON WEEKLY

Join The Party  
of Your Class

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

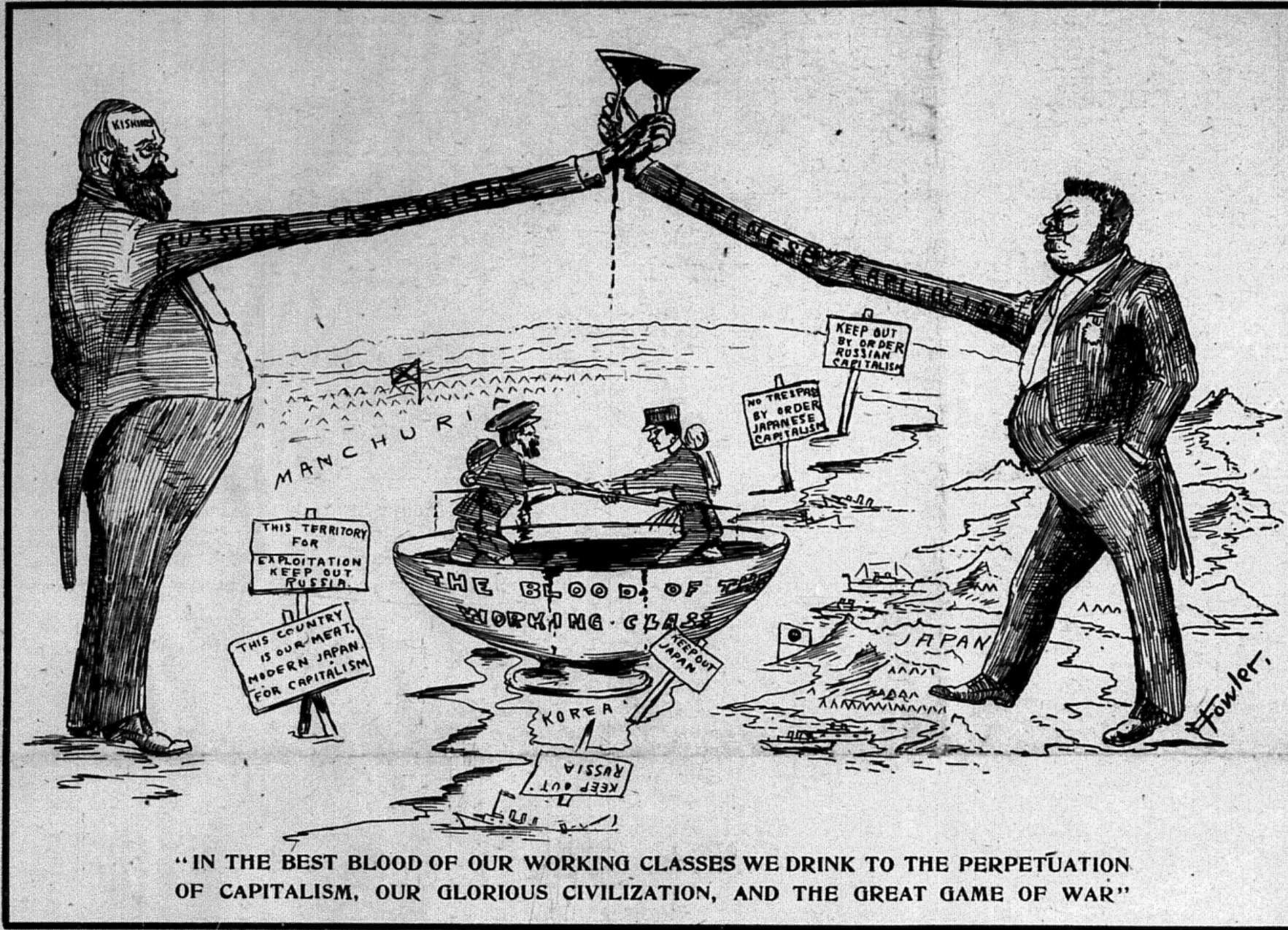
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"IN THE BEST BLOOD OF OUR WORKING CLASSES WE DRINK TO THE PERPETUATION OF CAPITALISM, OUR GLORIOUS CIVILIZATION, AND THE GREAT GAME OF WAR"

## SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

The space devoted to Slave Market Reports will, this week, present a pleasing contrast to preceding weeks, for in this week's reports the slaves themselves are heard.

The most striking feature of these reports, and it is a most significant feature, as well, is the almost universally expressed desire to have the identity of the writer kept a secret. Our masters, through their prostituted agencies, the press, the pulpit, the college and the courts, are crying, "We are free and equal in this country"; the slave cringes and cowers in the presence of these very agencies and begs to remain in cognito when he declares some vital truth.

In all, save one instance, these slaves ask to have their names withheld and in several cases even the location of the writer is not given as it really is. With most of the slaves here reporting I am personally acquainted and I can testify that they are not abnormally timid, but on the contrary, many, if not all of them, are really brave, and will give a good account of themselves before this ghastly struggle is ended. This fact, the fact that men and women of ordinary courage, fear to declare the truth over their own names because of the danger of being refused an opportunity to provide for themselves and families, ought to cause all thinking people to pause.

A great deal of space is accorded to matters coming from the National Office, but a careful study of the Borncase from Wisconsin and the action of the National Committee upon Referendum, 1904, No. 1, and Martin No. 1 will furnish justification for this.

Marcus A. Hanna, a typical capitalist, has gone the way of all flesh. We expect to see a hypocritical display of sorrow for the death of this industrial

tyrant. His class must make an exhibition of his many virtues, virtues from their point of view. He was a relentless master and when he could not intimidate by a show of force, he resorted to more adroit methods. In the exploitation of his slaves he was limited by only one consideration—the impossibility of getting more. He gave his hearty support to all laws, and to all interpretation of law, which robbed and despoiled the slave.

Mark's spirit will be wafted into the capitalist retreat, secure from the presence of the slave. Well, the slave will have that much to be thankful for in the career of Mark Hanna.

### A PICTURE OF LIFE AS IT IS.

"You will soon be old enough to go to school," I said to the little 5-year-old boy of a friend where I was visiting. "Yes," he answered brightly, "I used to go to Sunday school but I haven't any clothes now." Perhaps it was because I have felt the sting of poverty that I could not keep the tears back when I heard that childish confession. Looking at the tiny form beside me I thought of the big department stores just down the street with their shelves laden with pretty suits, of the placards in every window bearing their morning message of "suits on sale," "goods below cost," "20 per cent off today" and this little boy, the son of a gentleman and an intelligent machinist, whom I have known, on several occasions, to work two days and a night without sleep (when he could find a master), telling me that he had not suitable clothing to go out in public. I wonder if that father realizes that the reason he cannot clothe his child better is because more than half of the value he creates goes to clothe some rich man's child or dog, as the case may be (perhaps I should have said rich woman's dog, but it makes me blush), or does he think the rich

man gets his abundance from some special providence? Now this did not take place in an overcrowded city, nor was it the result of anything unusual. It was in fair Tacoma, just a few months ago when that "prosperity" wave dashed over us (most of us). If a skilled workman, in a time of prosperity, cannot provide sufficient clothing for two children, what is the common laborer with six helpless ones going to do during the impending crisis? Will President Roosevelt suggest something? MRS. ALLISON.

### "WE ARE FREE AND INDEPENDENT IN AMERICA."

So sayeth the masters, but "last week a French professor came to this college and offered his services for his board and lodging." So writes a friend who is engaged in a college of high standing, but he adds, "Do not use my name."

In Vancouver, that foreign city where the slaves are in no respect equal to American slaves, the adjutant of the Salvation Army reports that "the unemployed, homeless, shelterless and hungry are ever increasing. There are 170 men in the 'shelter,' sleeping on the floor. This is the work of the Lord and one soul has been saved." In "Success" for January, 1904, Owen Kildare, who is dealing with this same problem and by the same agency, the Salvation Army, says:

"When the organist got to the front row, he stepped from one to another, and, after touching them on the shoulder, scrutinized their features. How he formed his judgment I do not know, as his only inquiry was, 'Do you want to be a Christian?' The man questioned would see before him the ticket, saving him from a night in the streets, and—can you not guess his answer?"

"As soon as the last ticket had been given out, the organist spoke again. 'That's all for tonight. The rest of you've got to go home.' It was merely a figure of speech, for he did not mean to be ironical; but their homes—why, they were forfeited long ago—and their brethren who had obtained shelter for the night had done so by

the most fearful of lies—by selling their souls for a night's rest."

The Salvation Army adjutant has announced to the good (?) people that unless they purchase their wood of him, he cannot supply these poor sinners with bucksaws and two meager meals a day. If the good people purchase their wood from the S. A. then the private dealers will have to pitch their slaves out into the streets and thus increase the army of sinners.—A Slave in B. C.

A lady in the drawing room in the college where I am engaged heard that the vagrants, the masterless slaves, were to be put on the chain gang and to be put to work in and around this city. This lady, a devout Christian, said she hoped this would be done and then she would get her lots cleaned up cheap.—From B. C.

A man whom I met today, well educated and a skilled mechanic, told me he had tramped the streets until footsore in search of a job and was glad to go on the C. P. R.—H. M. S. Empress of China, as a quartermaster's boy for \$10 per month. The last time I met this man he was earning \$4.00 per day in the C. N. P. Co.'s mines. Do not use my name.

I heard an aspiring bourgeois who employs three Chinamen for \$35 a month between them (\$20, \$8, \$7) wondering if two could not do the work. He said he had been in a house larger than his own where two did the work and wondered why two could not do his.—A Patriot who is afraid to sign his name.

I say, Soldiers, after you had fought, and bled and suffered and died for a country and had protected it and made it great and the land was overflowing with milk and honey, and a lot of gilded duds and capitalists were in possession and were enjoying all the wines and whiskies and imported cigars and blooded steeds and fine clothes, and you had to eat bacon and beans and embalmed beef, if fortunate enough to get them, and had to do all

the dirty work—I say, wouldn't it blot you?—Sunny Jim.

I say, House Builders, after you had builded a fine, comfortable, modern house and had painted, papered and decorated it and Mr. Capitalist and family had moved in and taken possession, and you had gone home to an old, comfortless, stuffy, old shack and were no better off than before—I say, wouldn't it freeze you?—Sunny Jim.

Judging from the diagram in the Appeal for February 6th, somebody in the Appeal office ought to study economics a few months.

The carpenters of Rochester, N. Y., sought by combination to raise wages, and the grand jury of that capitalist town indicted them on a charge of conspiracy to raise wages. These carpenters ought to vote for a good man for President once more.

Some fault is found with the way in which Socialists express themselves. "They are raw," say our critics. Yes, we do not call murder "benevolent assimilation," nor stealing "our plain duty."

Seattle has five weekly newspapers of more or less political influence, all of whom try to do the same fellow the same week for the same amount.—Seattle Republican.

The "Socialist" is not included in this list, not because it is without influence, but because it does not try to do these fellows for the "same amount" or any other amount.

The "redeemers" are again coming to the surface in Seattle and elsewhere in this state. "Good men!" is once more the cry. What have these "good men" always done? They rob the slave just like a reprobate would do, and generally they fall out among themselves because of mutual attempts to rob one another.

Our preachers, our teachers, our editors, our professors and many lesser lights are taking occasion to strike Socialism a blow, but it is very ob-

servable that they never come up against the real thing—our platform. It suits their purpose much better to set up a straw man of their own. If these valiant warriors are honest and brainy, as their friends and admirers delight to tell us, why do they not publish our platform and then point out in what respects it threatens evil?

What I have chiefly in view is the interests of the working class.—Joseph Chamberlain.

Change just one word in that sentence and it will correctly voice the sentiment, the policy and the struggle of the masters the world over. Just change the word "interests" to "creation," and then read the sentence over again.

Suppose a master with \$100,000 on his person were given the following alternative, which think you he would choose:

To be knocked down, beaten and robbed of his \$100,000, or join the slave class, working in the mines and liable to be blown to atoms or crushed to death at any moment?

The capitalist believes in reciprocity and he hates the working class, but he does not want the slave to reciprocate this sentiment—he does not believe in this kind of reciprocity. His fear of such reciprocity is so great that he is hiring the dignitaries of the church and other prostitutes to deprecate such reciprocity. As in other fields, the master wants a monopoly here.

The Indian hangs up trophies of the chase and of war.  
We call him savage.

The master hangs up trophies of his predatory habits—silks, satins, rich tapestries, costly paintings—all stolen from their producers—the slaves.  
We call this capitalist refined.

The "parsons' reform" in Spokane has driven the scarlet women into neighboring towns, and the parsons in these towns must be falling easy victims, for they are calling for help to run these women into some other place. If these parsons will leave the women alone, the women will not bother them.

### GREAT INCENTIVE.

Let the defenders of capitalism explain how under this righteous incentive producing system that this condition of affairs is brought about. Let us hear from the Hearsts, Hannas, Spaldings, Potters, Cleverlands, Carnegies, Bryans, Gompers, Mitchells, et al., how men of the talent here recorded are compelled to toil on a railroad grade for the lowest of wages, living on the coarsest of food and enduring the hardships of a winter with graders' tents for a habitation. Further along the same article has the following to say:

"Of course, there are thousands, the majority, of those on the line who are cheap laborers and virtually the offscourings of the earth. Working at an air compressor at camp No. 7 of Orman & Crook is George Ryan of international fame and notoriety.

"At Savannah, twelve miles from Los Angeles, Cal., George Ryan received a good schooling, studying and becoming expert in several languages."

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### A SLAVE.

A LITTLE SAD.  
Extract from a Letter: I am managing to pull out a little better this week. Last week I was reduced to the necessity of bumming my meals. If you can spare anything at all, let me have it soon. My nights I spend at the institute; it is shut up in the day time now until 6 o'clock in the evening. Hoping we will be in better circumstances once more, I am —

Comrade Mrs. Clark will address the Local in Ballard Sunday, February 21, at 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody invited.

THE BEST MONUMENT.  
"The Socialist," Seattle, Wash.: Dear Comrade—An appeal is being made by Comrades in Massachusetts for funds to the amount of \$2,500 for the purpose of erecting a monument in memory of the late Comrade McCartney of that state. I feel it my duty to protest. At the present time large sums of money are being contributed. Even the capitalist legislature of Massachusetts, of which Comrade McCartney was a member, donates \$75 to the fund. To me the move to erect a monument, they propose, is one that should not be endorsed by Socialists. Let the result of his services to the cause of Socialism be the monument. The good that he has done will live after him. Why build monuments? If we must build monuments, let us build one for every Comrade, who, being compelled to slave for a capitalist from morning to night, devotes his few spare hours selling tickets for entertainments and lectures, thereby assisting the organization financially; who after slaving for a master class all day, attends the meetings of his Local at night, which makes it possible for Socialism to be represented in the legislature. Are the created greater than the creator? Not that we must love McCartney less, but that we must love the cause of Socialism more. McCartney is dead. Socialism still lives. Let us not build monuments to the dead, but use all of our resources in preparing capitalism for burial, thereby constructing a temple to the living. Twenty-five hundreds dollar monument to McCartney. The proletariat sleeps in the potters' field. Why tarry to build monuments while children are dying of starvation? Twenty-five hundreds dollars monument to McCartney. The cause crippled for the want of money to carry on the work of organization. We must not stop to weep over the dead, but do all we can to preserve the living. I am astonished. Are we hero worshipers? Is McCartney another self-made man? If he is not, then where shall we build this monument? Shall we build it to capitalism or feudalism? Or shall we build it to his ancestors? Surely they, the creator, should deserve as much credit as McCartney, the created. Would you build a monument to every one whose acts are governed by the first law of nature, self preservation? Then build one to every human being on the face of the earth. Did McCartney work for Socialism? If he did, it was because his work for Socialism was for McCartney. Then why build a monument to him? What good would a monument be in memory of McCartney? His deeds will survive him on the pages of history. Is not that enough? Does McCartney appreciate either one now? What harm will it do? It will have a tendency to perpetuate hero worshipers, who are as useless to the cause of Socialism as the sun worshipers. I have many friends and Comrades throughout the country and yet should any of them die I would not give 5 cents towards building a monument over them. A burial is all the working class can expect under capitalism, and the day is not far distant when they will scarce have time to bury their dead. I believe all true Socialists prefer honor and credit on this side of the grave. If the Comrades desire to honor the memory of Comrade McCartney let them do so by contributing \$2,500 to the organization for propaganda purposes instead of investing that amount in a monument which would neither benefit Comrade McCartney nor the cause. Let us remember the words of Robert Emmett, "When Ireland is free, then and not till then, my epitaph shall be written," and say, When the working class has accomplished its mission of emancipating itself and establishing the co-operation commonwealth, then and not until then will we think about building monuments.

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Fraternally,  
J. ALFRED LA BILLE



From "The Daily Bee" Sacramento Cal Feb. 8, 1904. A remarkable example of faithful reporting by a Capitalist paper of a Socialist speech.

### CAPITALIST CLASS AND WAGE EARNERS

SOCIALIST TELLS HOW THE RICH GET RICH.

Improved Machinery in Hands of Capitalists Displaces Workers Who Are Thus Forced Into Competition With Each Other for Employment. No Such Thing as Fair Day's Wage, Speaker Says.

Dr. F. H. Titus, editor of the Seattle Socialist, lectured before a large audience at Grangers' Hall last night on the subject "How the Rich Get Rich and the Suicide of Capital." Dr. Titus, who is making a tour of California in the interest of the Socialist propaganda, is an earnest speaker, and his lecture was a most interesting one. He addressed the audience in an attentive and enthusiastic manner.

Dr. Titus said that when this was a country of agriculture the farmer raised practically all that he consumed. He raised, for instance, the sheep from the wool of which his clothes and those of his family were spun, and he was practicing the principle of "letting the farmer be his own capitalist." Now, his clothes are made in great factories on many looms, the wool raised on great ranges instead of on the farm. These factories and looms are owned by the capitalists, and the farmer has to go to these capitalists and ask for work at wages fixed by these owners.

What Machinery Has Done. Years ago one man would make a pair of boots in one day for instance, where now one man with improved machinery can make fifty pairs. Where are the other forty-nine men displaced by the introduction and operation of this improved machinery? They are moving about from place to place looking for work. The hobos are the great army which improved machinery has crowded out of work.

No Fair Day's Wage. Dr. Titus declared that all talk of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work is a booby for under the capitalist system which now obtains there is no such thing as a fair day's wage.

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MISSOURI. 14 and 15 Rookery Building. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21, 1904. Comrades: The following is the report of first, second and third meetings of the Local Quorum: Absent from first meeting, Lafayette and Schmidborn, excused owing to error of secretary in fixing date; from second meeting, Turner, excused as in attendance at state convention A. F. of L. at Springfield; at third meeting, all present.

Approval of selection of quorum has been received from Committeemen D. P. no, Baker, Brandt and Stewart. Quorum has decided to hold all applications for charter thirty days, but to publish same as soon as received. In that time no objections are entered, charter will be granted. Application for charter has been received from Wellington, where a Local with fourteen members, all miners, has been formed. The Secretary is E. C. Vedel. An application for position as Organizer has been received from W. C. Bohannon of St. Louis, Mo. Comrade Bohannon has the endorsement of Local St. Louis as to ability as an organizer, but as he has been expelled from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the Quorum has decided it could not use his services at present. He says he will be reinstated at the next convention of the C. T. U. All Locals are warned against using the membership application cards recently sent out by Secretary Lipscomb, who got them from National Headquarters. They read, "Having read the platform and Constitution of the Socialist Party, I desire to become a member," etc.—all reference to the class struggle being omitted by some oversight of National office. Those having same may exchange them for proper ones by addressing this office. The Quorum also decided not to use the State Constitutions as printed by the 1903 Quorum at Liberal, for the reason that same contain several provisions which have never been authorized by any convention or referendum and does not contain some amendments relating to the official paper which were passed on referendum. The Quorum has appropriated ten dollars a month for the Secretary and five dollars a month for rent, but goes on record that "the Quorum does not consider the amount a proper recompense for services of the Secretary, but it is as much as present income will warrant." A call will be issued shortly for a convention in the Fifteenth Congressional District, comprising counties of Jasper, Vernon, Barton, Lawrence, Newton, McDonald and Barry. Local Joplin asked for same. All other congressional districts in which there are as many as three Locals are requested to write into this office for information as to forming congressional organization and electing representative on State Committee. Referendum A 1904 regarding plural voting has been received from National Office and will be issued in Missouri at once. Vote closes Feb. 23 next. A full vote is desired. Let each club appoint one meeting to discuss the proposition before taking a vote. Calls for nomination for place and date of state convention will be made at once; as will also a call for nomination of delegates to National Convention, which meets in Chicago May 1, 1904. All Locals are urged to report matters of interest in Socialist, labor and political circles that same may be put in bulletin if deemed of sufficient importance. The following about your Local Quorum may be interesting: Garnet Futvoye is a stenographer; has been seven years with movement in Kansas City. E. A. Stulz is a merchant who joined Socialist Party in Germany in 1884. Geo. H. Turner is a letter carrier; has been three times elected as National Committeeman from Missouri; is also president of P. L. U. 9756. Charles Schmidborn is vice president of Cooks' Union 266, H. & R. E. L. A. G. A. Lafayette is a brick layer; International delegate and member of No. 13, B. M. I. U.; has been twenty-three years with organized labor.

T. E. PALMER, State Secretary-Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA. The following ticket has been put up by Local Vallejo; election March 7, 1904: Mayor—Geo. B. Chadwick. City Trustees—Ernest Gunther and John P. Maguire. Commissioner of Public Works—Conrad Rump. School Directors—Samuel Murry and Mrs. Christina Ross. Library Trustees—H. K. Allbright and J. Oscar Merrill. City Clerk—A. G. Ross. Treasurer and Tax Collector—Louis I. Fortin. Auditor and Assessor—A. Anderson.

At Licking, Comrade Heckman organized a Local with N. Stinson as Organizer and C. A. Gentsers Secretary. You can't restrain that fellow Heckman. He doesn't say much, but is afflicted with a habit of doing things. You fellows that are not Socialists would better hide when you see Heckman coming.

### SAYS LABOR IS HELPLESS

IF THE STRIKE IS ITS ONLY MEANS OF REDRESS.

T. F. Keogh's Argument incidental to a Discussion of Bishop Spalding's Lecture.

To the Editor of the News-Bee: In the course of his address at the Valentine theater last Sunday night, Bishop Spalding made many statements which in justice to the Socialist movement should be corrected. To quote from James Whitcomb Riley: "It was an ordered intermingling of the red and the blue." For no matter what title they give their lecture, eloquent defenders of present conditions are never able to disguise the fact that their real mission is to discredit Socialism by gross misrepresentation. They seldom deal with real conditions confronting the working class only inasmuch as they effect the comfort of those not of that class.

As in the anthracite coal strike, the suffering of the miners and their families appealed only to the organized workers and a few sympathizers. But when the public began to feel the want of coal, a commission was promptly appointed to settle the strike. They settled it. The public got coal. The mine owner got the increased profit they were after and the miners got a little moral sympathy and their leaders the black-list. Yet this is the remedy the bishop would apply to all labor troubles.

He says: Laborers put their labor together that they may get a fair price in the market. What is a fair price? How is it determined? Why should they need to organize to get it? Why should they accept less than the full product of their toil? Why should they consent to be exploited of the greater portion of it? The bishop says: "The great trouble in mines is with the foremen." We of the working class know from experience that foremen are usually selected for such places because of their ability as slave-drivers. They do not, however, regulate conditions nor the scale of wages. He says, "God is father of us all. We are one family." We have been that one family for some time and notwithstanding the influence of the ever-increasing number of peace makers of the bishop's type, our family relations ever become more strained. Some of our big brothers refuse to recognize our brotherhood.

If Socialism is the impractical scheme the bishop claims it to be, this brotherhood can never be realized, and the God he professes to worship can never be but a cruel stepfather to most of his children. He says: "The world was made for the workers." Then why should not the workers own it? That is all the Socialists ask. He says: "That sordid plenty is the idea of Socialism. Socialists demand that all have plenty." But that sordid plenty which the wealthy of today possess would then be impossible and undesirable. He is willing that one man continue to receive an income of one hundred millions without working while thousands starve as a result, but afraid of a system which would give plenty to all. He admits that, almost 90 per cent of enterprises fail at present, yet declares Socialism impractical where failure would be unknown.

He says: "Socialism in its origin was atheistic and materialistic, an enemy of the family and the church." Socialism is the result of economic conditions which in their development demand a new system. It has no relation whatever to a person's belief or disbelief along religious lines. It is materialistic inasmuch as it accepts the materialistic interpretation of history; and the fact that most of the attacks made against it come from social parasites is but another proof of the truth of this discovery of Karl Marx. It is not an enemy of the family or church and never has been.

The Socialist movement is founded upon the philosophy of the writing of Karl Marx. His life was full of devotion to his wife and children. His death was due to a broken heart because of the death of a daughter. How many thousands of families are made desolate each year by capitalism? We are told Socialism will destroy the home. In Allegheny county, Pa., alone, 2,000 homes are broken each year by conditions which Socialism would destroy. How many homes did the lust for profit break up in Chicago in five minutes in the Iroquois theater fire? But this noble incentive "profit" is one of the things Socialists oppose and that is the cause of most of our eloquent opposition. The National Health Society estimates that \$159,000,000 worth of poisonous adulterations are used annually in food products of this country. Another incentive which we would kill. Yet this is not the danger of race suicide which frightens the president. The bishop says: "The strike is the one great weapon of labor; without it there is no means of redress." If that is the case the cause of labor is hopeless. He is not sure there are classes in this country. We Socialists are. We would advise the workers to look into conditions in the state of Colorado if they still have doubts upon this subject. The class war is raging there under conditions unheard of before outside of Russia. In Telluride fifty striking miners were arrested in their homes on charges of vagrancy, thrown into a military stockade known as the bull-pen, denied the privilege of habeas corpus and fined various sums which they were compelled to work out with ball and chain in the streets of the city because they refused to scab or leave the city. At Victor, Colo., the funeral of the president of the miners' union was stopped by the militia and twelve men taken from the carriages in which they were riding with their families and thrown into the "bull-pen." This without any warrant being issued, any charges preferred or any hope of a trial to determine guilt or innocence. In Cripple Creek on Jan. 4, Thomas Evans and his wife and young daughter were arrested and placed in the bull-pen for jeering at soldiers and

non-union men. At Telluride, Colo., miners were shipped, against their wishes to Ridgeway, forty-five miles distant. Martial law reigned, although miners are peaceable and orderly. C. H. Reimer, business associate of J. F. Burns, president of the Portland Mining company, was arrested by a military squad and thrown into a bull pen because he hired union men. He was informed that after being detained for some time, he would be banished from the district.

The military authorities do just what the mine owners' association bids them to do. A union card found upon a man is sufficient to cause his arrest. And we are informed that this is to continue until unionism is driven from Colorado. This should show the working class the strike is no longer an effective weapon; its usefulness has passed. Where successful, the victory is only partial and temporary. Labor's only effective weapon is the ballot. This is demonstrated by the rear the agents of capitalization exhibit of its intelligent use.

Bishop Spalding says: "Organized labor is necessary, just as organized capital is necessary." What is the necessity of organized labor, if his statement is true that "Labor and capital are allies"? I wonder if the Colorado miners would believe him? He says: "Neither employer nor unions want all their affairs thrown open to the public." What have the unions to hide from the public, and what was gained by publicity in the coal strike? He says Socialism has been tried and failed in small communities. His former writings show that he knows the difference between Socialism and communism, and that Socialism has never been tried.

If Socialism is what he pictures it to be, how can he admit that there may be some excuse for it in Europe? There is an absolutely no ground for a bishop's statement that Socialists stir up strikes or that they look upon the union men as half-witted and go into unions to use them? It is the labor "leaders" he quotes from and eulogizes who are "using" the unions. When the men who are conducting the war of extermination on labor unions in Colorado eulogize Samuel Gompers it is there he was watched by honest union men. It is the use of the ballot Socialists urge upon union men. They appeal to all workers to unite to act for themselves; to rely wholly upon their own resources. It is in confidence in the intelligence, integrity and ability of the working class which inspires the Socialists, with that confidence which has frightened Senator Hanna, D. M. Parry, Bishop Spalding, and other whose material interests cause them to desire the continuance of the present system of exploitation. And their fears are well founded, for the working class are rapidly breaking away from the hypnotic influence of those who have in the past done their thinking for them.

I will agree with the bishop in his statement that "Americans do not want to live where a man cannot own his own home." But at present only about 10 per cent of the population own their own homes. And the number is decreasing rapidly. Under Socialism every one can, if they want to, own a real home, with all the comforts a home should possess, instead of the hovels and foul tenements thousands of them now struggle to pay rent for. Whether right or wrong, the question of Socialism has become an important issue in American politics. It is time that all workmen, at least, found out for themselves what it really means, and not accept some one's word for it. If you do not believe in it, find out what it means before condemning it, as a matter of justice to yourself. Many have heard Bishop Spalding, Father Kress and others paint a false word picture of it. Will they not be honest enough to hear it explained by those who have investigated the subject and will tell what it really is.

There will be several able lectures in this city within the next few months. The first will be Franklin H. and Marion Craig Wentworth of Chicago, at Memorial Hall annex, Feb. 9. Mrs. Wentworth's ability is already well known in Toledo, and there is no more brilliant or forceful writer in America than Mr. Wentworth. His subject will be, "What it Means to be Free." Those interested in the subject should try to hear him. T. F. KEOGH.

"THE ANTI-MASHER CRUSADE." Under this disgusting caption the Denver Post has been promoting a crusade headed by the Denver Business Women's Club against men who treat women offensively in business places or on the street. Kansas City, Chicago and New York are engaged in a like crusade, the purpose being the complete overthrow of this growing class of offenders.

Some of the Denver women suggest exposing such men by informing their parents, relatives or friends and urging that the offenders be placed in the care of a "specialist." Others advise the immediate resort to force, a hat pin, an umbrella or any other available means of redress. The immediate demand of the Denver Post was for a mass meeting to arouse the public to devise equestrial protection for women against this class of men.

Every immoral man has his counterpart in immoral woman. Without food, fuel, clothing and shelter and surroundings that life men and women and their young above the foraging existence of the mere brute, me nor women nor the young can be moral only as brutes are moral in that they crowd the moral development just as far as their brute limitations will admit. No nation or people can maintain a standard of morals above the brutes unless all able-bodied are producers and have their full product to keep them above the brute plane of possible food, fuel, clothing and shelter; and this moral human plane cannot be maintained unless a just system of

production and exchange is maintained by the body of the people for all the people. No man or woman or child can long remain moral—and stay alive—who is hungry, or cold or naked or without shelter.

The mine owners of Colorado are repeating the crimes of the mine-owners of Pennsylvania and of the Coeur d'Alenes. Nothing is sacred to the mine owner or the shop owner or the factory owner excepting his mine, his ship, his factory and shop and store. You and I and our little ones may freeze, starve, die for want of more food, fuel, clothing or shelter—or, if with our brother craftsmen we stand with solid front for these necessities of a bare existence—we may be shot down, so the mine owners and shop owners and store owners tell us—our homes be despoiled and the family life be reduced to the BRUTE PLANE OF POSSIBLE FOOD, FUEL, CLOTHING AND SHELTER.

Whoever looks up and withdraws from the people, with or without the sanction of the law, the necessities of life, and gambles in food, fuel, clothing and shelter GAMBLES IN HUMAN LIFE! Until the people own the mines and land and shops and all productive property in common, and until the stores are converted into common centers of exchange where the workers may store and exchange their products, without exploitation, men will continue to offend and women will continue to fall. And little children will continue to sell their bodies—if not on the street to men vagabonded by this vagabond system of production and exchange, they will sell their bodies to the vagabond masters in store house and shop and mine and factory INTO CERTAIN IMMORALITY!

ROUT the vagabond masters—free the vagabond slaves! There is no other security for manhood or womanhood or childhood—no secure avenue whence new life silently invoking nature's holiest vibration shall come not deadened as now to the crime and blight and mad fury of the masters in workshop and market place, but joyous in the humanity of their fellows, tenderly generous to the helpless and blighted, lovingly just to all.

This is morality: ROUT THE VAGABOND MASTERS—FREE THE VAGABOND SLAVES! NINA E. WOOD.

HARMLESS. Editor "Socialist," Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrade—W. M. Kellogg, the Reverend, was debating in Seattle and Everett against Socialism, and from what I learned from the columns of "The Socialist" at that time, took occasion to insult the women as well as men present at those meetings, and thereby outlived himself as far as future discussion of the Social question was concerned.

This same gentleman is at present playing the role of the injured party, and seems to be desirous of leaving the impression that the Coast comrades, as well as the general public, would not accord him fair play in last summer's debates. At present Mr. Kellogg is conducting a debate with Judge Richardson, of Spokane, through the columns of the "New Time." That Judge Richardson handles the subject well no Socialist will doubt, who has read his articles on the Social question for the last year or two.

But Mr. Kellogg springs a wisdom (?) against Socialism this week, which I don't see how Comrade Richardson can very well meet! And what do you think it is? Oh, yes, Socialism is both impractical and, as possible, because Old Adam was a horticulturalist. Cain was a tiller of the soil and Abel was a stock-raiser. And each one of those old ancestors of ours was the owner of private property; and (therefore, we must, six thousand years afterward, remain either millionaires or paupers. The only redeeming feature about this awful condition is that the Reverend gentleman never mentioned that Mother Eve, nor any of her daughters ever was possessed of any private property. And as the women are at least one-half of our kin, so may the outlook for Socialism not be so dark after all, even the Rev. W. M. Kellogg to the contrary notwithstanding.

That this Reverend Clergyman long since left the employment of Christ, and is at present engaged with the "Economic League," or some other Capitalistic Society, there can be little or no doubt. But as a believer that truth and justice will in the end prevail, so is the Rev. W. M. Kellogg harmless as far as Socialism is concerned. And I would advise every reader of these lines to open his bible and read Judge, Chapters 17-18. Especially the 20th verse of 18th Chapter, there tell us about the faithfulness (?) of the Clergy when their followers most need them.

Respectfully yours, J. S. OBERGAARD, Shovel Operator.

A slave went in search of a job, and seeing a lot of slaves engaged in tearing down an old building, he went to one of the slaves and asked if the foreman was present. "Yes," replied the slave addressed, "he is somewhere about." Just then a big coarse man came up and, addressing the masterless slave, said: "What are you doing here?" "I want to see the boss," said our poor dependent searcher after a job. "Well, damn the boss, and I want you to get out," said the coarse, burly slave driver. "But I want a chance to work," pleaded the masterless slave. "Get out before I knock you out," came from the slave driver.

### FROM SAN FRANCISCO LEAFLET

# Why Why Why

do Laborers use tools they do not own, and Capitalists own tools they do not use.

do Laborers produce wealth they do not own, and why do Capitalists have not produced.

do Laborers toil and make Capitalists rich, and why do Capitalists remain idle and keep Laborers poor.

FUNDS, FUNDS. Comrades, we are in the midst of a city campaign. It takes money to carry on work of this nature. Please remit whatever you can afford to help along in this great cause. Send all sums to C. D. ROBINSON, City Organizer, 509 Third Ave., Seattle.

Our special, No. 3, for March 6, will deal with the conditions of slavery in one of the Washington saw mills.

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If you do not know the meaning of this cross and these figures, be sure to see the Feb. 7 issue of The Socialist. You might well get a bundle of this issue at 1 cent a copy for 10 or more copies.

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# News and Correspondence

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFERENDUM NO. 4, 1904.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 4, 1904.

To the National Committee Socialist Party:  
Comrades—The following motions are hereby submitted to you for your consideration and action: The vote upon these motions will close February 25th, and votes must reach the office not later than that date.

### MOTION NO. 9.

By Floaten of Colorado—  
"I move that the National Secretary shall have power to declare any motion out of order if it conflicts with the rules and regulations of the party; provided, that if one-sixth of the members of the National Committee appeal the motion shall be submitted."

### MOTION NO. 10.

By Floaten of Colorado—  
"I move that no speaker or organizer shall be considered eligible to appointment by the national organization unless he or she shall be recommended by a majority of the members of some state committee in good standing. Any rule conflicting with this rule is hereby repealed."

### MOTION NO. 11.

By Caldwell of Ohio—  
"As the site of the National Headquarters was chosen by a referendum vote of the whole party, I do not wish to be a party to passing a motion reversing that decision, even though I believe that Chicago has many advantages over Omaha; therefore,

"I move that the whole question of moving headquarters be referred to the National Convention to be held May 1st at Chicago, believing that the question can be fully discussed by the membership, and that the delegates will come to the convention instructed how to vote."

Fraternally submitted,  
WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

## WEEKLY BULLETIN.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6, 1904.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Bertha Howell Mally                                      | 5.00       |
| A. L. New York City                                      | .25        |
| Julius Martin, Newton, Kan.                              | 1.00       |
| 24th Assembly Dist., N. Y. City                          | 5.00       |
| John J. Heleker, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.                   | 1.00       |
| J. F. Mabie, Chico, Mont.                                | .25        |
| Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore.                             | .50        |
| Isadore Bernstein, N. Y. City                            | .50        |
| F. W. Knoche, Chicago, Ill.                              | 1.50       |
| Collected by National Organizer John M. Ray in Wisconsin | 23.75      |
| Total to noon Feb. 6                                     | 38.75      |
| Previously reported                                      | 2,600.24   |
| Total  | \$2,638.99 |

Comrade F. W. Knoche of Chicago was the first one to return to the national office one of the new coin cards, containing \$1.50 contributed by several comrades. The card came back within twenty-four hours, showing that every comrade can do the same if an effort is made.

Charles Bradley, one of the veteran Socialists of New England, died Jan. 29th, at Haverhill, and was buried two days later. Comrade Bradley was 69 years old, and had been active for Socialism for many years. He was elected alderman on the Socialist ticket in 1898, the same year that John C. Chase was elected mayor, and re-elected with Chase the following year. He was the Social Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1900, being unanimously nominated at the state convention at which unity was consummated. Comrade Bradley came of old New England stock, and was an ardent abolitionist in his youth, having personal acquaintance with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and other famous anti-slavery advocates of that period. To the last hour of life the fire of liberty burned in his loyal breast, and he looked forward, with an eye bright with faith, to the final victory of labor. His influence in and out of the Socialist movement was inestimable. He was loved by his comrades for his purity of character, which reflected a clean and fearless soul, and which left him strong, hopeful and enthusiastic through all adversity. His qualities were so rich and sweet and wholesome that it is impossible to do greater justice to him than to say he was an honor to the cause in whose service he never faltered to the end.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS.

John W. Brown begins his Oregon tour Feb. 5th and will fill at least nineteen dates in that state.

James F. Carey will begin his work in Colorado during this week and address a great mass meeting in Denver on Sunday, Feb. 14th, in the Coliseum, which seats 5,000 people.

John W. Slayton begins his Colorado engagement with a mass meeting at Denver Feb. 7th, and continues thereafter under the direction of the State Committee.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth will visit the following cities on their way to Massachusetts: Feb. 13, Baltimore; 14, Washington; 15 and 16, Reading, Pa.; 17, 18 and 19, New York City.

John C. Chase has closed his New Hampshire tour. John M. Ray is in Michigan for a month.

Geo. E. Bigelow begins a lecture tour of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana and other Southern states at Abilene, Kan., on Feb. 10th, and will continue as follows: Kansas—11, Salina; 13 and 14, Hutchinson; 15, Kingman; 16, Harper; 17, Anthony, Oklahoma—18, Eddy; 20, Waukomis; 21, Hennessey.

Robert Salliel, German Organizer, begins work at Danville, Ill., Feb. 14th and will continue through that state to St. Louis.

## TO THE PRESS.

Editors are requested to give prominent space to the call for contributions to the National Organizing Fund issued during the past week.

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, 1904.

The National Secretary's Financial Report for January, 1904:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| For National Dues from State Committees |          |
| Alabama                                 | 11.00    |
| Arizona                                 | 20.00    |
| Arkansas                                | 17.00    |
| California                              | 59.05    |
| Colorado                                | 25.00    |
| Connecticut                             | 15.00    |
| Florida                                 | 15.00    |
| Idaho                                   | 28.45    |
| Illinois                                | 100.00   |
| Indiana                                 | 18.00    |
| Kentucky                                | 10.00    |
| Louisiana                               | 10.00    |
| Maine                                   | 6.50     |
| Massachusetts                           | 50.00    |
| Michigan                                | 15.00    |
| Minnesota                               | 50.00    |
| Missouri                                | 50.00    |
| Montana                                 | 40.60    |
| New York                                | 115.00   |
| Ohio                                    | 40.00    |
| Oklahoma                                | 40.85    |
| Oregon                                  | 10.55    |
| Pennsylvania                            | 50.00    |
| South Dakota                            | 10.00    |
| Texas                                   | 21.50    |
| Vermont                                 | 5.00     |
| Washington                              | 60.75    |
| Wisconsin                               | 42.40    |
| From Unorganized States—                |          |
| Dist. of Columbia                       | 2.00     |
| Georgia                                 | 70       |
| Indian Territory                        | 5.90     |
| Louisiana                               | 6.10     |
| Mississippi                             | 2.10     |
| North Carolina                          | 1.00     |
| Rhode Island                            | 10.00    |
| Tennessee                               | 10.00    |
| Utah                                    | 8.25     |
| Virginia                                | 3.50     |
| Wyoming                                 | 9.00     |
| Members at large                        | 1.60     |
| Total                                   | \$983.90 |

Supplies ..... 43.85  
Buttons ..... 7.85  
Nat. organizing fund ..... 101.50  
Lecture bureau ..... 38.00  
Miscellaneous ..... 5.83  
Total ..... \$1,180.93

## EXPENDED.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Exchange                    | 1.15       |
| Expense                     | 60.69      |
| Freight and express         | 21.74      |
| Office equipment            | 13.30      |
| Office help                 | 150.00     |
| Postage                     | 50.00      |
| Printing and supplies       | 193.00     |
| Telegrams                   | 21.10      |
| Miscellaneous               | 2.25       |
| Salaries—                   |            |
| Wm. Mailly                  | \$83.33    |
| W. E. Clark                 | 60.00      |
| C. R. Martin                | 60.00      |
| 203.33                      |            |
| Agitation and Organization— |            |
| John W. Bennett             | \$35.90    |
| Geo. E. Bigelow             | 49.49      |
| John C. Chase               | 25.00      |
| W. R. Gaylord               | 85.90      |
| G. H. Goebel                | 78.50      |
| John M. Ray                 | 40.00      |
| Chas. E. Fowler             | 36.80      |
| 349.79                      |            |
| Lecture Bureau—             |            |
| Jas. F. Carey               | 30.00      |
| Expense quorum meeting      | 124.50     |
| Agnes Wakefield             | 10.00      |
| Office rent                 | 33.00      |
| Total                       | \$1,264.45 |

## RECAPITULATION.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| January 1, balance | \$ 168.44  |
| Receipts for month | 1,180.93   |
| Total              | \$1,349.37 |
| Total expended     | 1,264.45   |
| Feb. 1, balance    | \$84.92    |

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

Report of action of National Committee upon Referendum No. 1, 1904.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3, 1904.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party—

Comrades: I hereby report the action of your committee upon the following motion, submitted to you as Motion No. 1, Referendum No. 1, 1904: By National Committeeman Work of Iowa—

"I move that notwithstanding committee rules, Carl D. Thompson be placed on the reserve list of lecturers and organizers."

Voting Yes—  
Cal.—N. A. Richardson ..... 14  
Fla.—W. R. Healy ..... 2

Iowa—John M. Work ..... 3  
Kan.—Walter T. Mills ..... 4  
Mich.—Wm. E. Walter ..... 4  
Minn.—S. M. Holman ..... 6  
Mo.—Geo. H. Turner ..... 7  
Mont.—J. F. Fox ..... 4  
N. H.—S. F. Claffin ..... 1  
N. J.—Geo. H. Goebel ..... 10  
N. D.—R. C. Massey ..... 1  
Ohio—Howard H. Caldwell ..... 6  
S. D.—Samuel Lovett ..... 1

13 Committeemen votes ..... 62  
Voting No—  
Ark.—L. W. Lowry ..... 2  
Colo.—A. H. Floaten ..... 5  
Conn.—W. E. White ..... 3  
Ill.—B. Berlin ..... 16  
Ind.—S. M. Reynolds ..... 3  
Ky.—Chas. E. Dobbs ..... 2  
Me.—Chas. L. Fox ..... 2  
Mass.—John C. Chase ..... 11  
Neb.—C. Christensen ..... 3  
N. Y.—Morris Hillquit ..... 18  
Okla.—G. G. Halbrooks ..... 4  
Pa.—J. Hahlon aBrnes ..... 13  
Tex.—John Kerrigan ..... 2  
Wash.—Geo. E. Bloomer ..... 2

14 Committeemen votes ..... 94  
Not Voting—  
Ala.—Andrus ..... 1  
Vt.—Healey ..... 1  
Wis.—Berger ..... 10  
Total ..... 10  
The motion is therefore defeated by a vote of 94 to 62.

## COMMENT.

Floaten, Colo.—"My vote on Motion 1, to place Carl D. Thompson on the list of organizers in herewith transmitted in the negative. I must vote against it for the reason that it violates the rule adopted by the National Committee, which says he must be endorsed by the state committee of the state wherein he resides. This has not been done. I voted against this rule, but as it was adopted I will live up to it until we make a better one. It is unfortunate that Comrade Work made this motion as it may make some think that the committee does not want Comrade Thompson at all. It is not in violation of the rule adopted for our government I should vote 'Yes' on this motion. I think that the secretary should have power to rule motions out of order if they conflict with adopted rules, subject to an appeal."

Fox, Me.—"A national organizer to carry weight in his own or other states should have the moral support of his own state, or he will be in continual trouble."

"It there is a prejudice against Comrade Thompson by the state committee the question should be settled by a referendum vote of the membership of the state. As the national committee are not in possession of such information it seems to me my chief duty as a member of the national committee to recognize the opinion of the state committee as the opinion of the state. Under present conditions I therefore vote 'No' on the question of his appointment by the National Committee."

"I think it preposterous to believe that Comrade Thompson will assume a position of 'continued hostility' because he fails to secure the position on the list of national organizers."

"If he is 'going through the melting pot' at present it will neither hurt him nor the party. Fraternally,

"CHARLES L. FOX."

Holman, Minn.—"In reference to the motion made by Comrade Work, I desire to have my vote recorded in the affirmative, and will say that I heartily concur in Comrade Work's comment appended thereto."

"Having read Comrade Christensen's letter protesting against the appointment of Comrade Thompson on the reserve list of national organizers, I cannot but deprecate the harsh and wholly false criticisms resorted to."

"I do not wish to impute any evil or vicious motive to the Nebraska State Organization, but I must, in common honesty, declare most emphatically that in the case of Comrade Thompson they are entirely wrong."

"If the charges against Comrade Thompson are true, then he is a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, which from personal acquaintance with him, and a thorough knowledge of his work, I cannot believe. I am perfectly satisfied that I voice the sentiments of the comrades of Minnesota when I declare that there is not one scintilla of truth in any of the charges brought against our esteemed comrade. The reasons that I have for making this declaration so emphatic is, that Comrade Thompson was our state organizer from March 15 to June 25, 1903. While he was in this state I heard him deliver eight lectures on the subject of Socialism, and as state secretary I have communications from every point where Comrade Thompson has spoken, and no letter has reached me that did not contain the highest commendations of his work."

"He is a forceful and eloquent speaker, a natural born orator, a man of sterling worth and integrity, an amiable companion, a man whose character is above reproach, a man who knows no deceit, and a thorough, scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary Socialist. As a worker in the cause of the Socialist Party, I believe he is without a peer in America."

"It has been stated that he has carried a message of slander and misrepresentation into other states. While in this state he made a visit to his home in Lincoln, Neb., for two weeks, and therefore Minnesota must have been one of the states referred to. The allegation is untrue in every word. Slander is something that Comrade Thompson is above. What the Comrade who makes the assertion really means, is that he disagreed with the policy pursued by the officials of the Nebraska state organization, and therefore his offense."

"The splendid work that he did in this state, I am only too glad to have the opportunity to make acknowledgment of. If he were not a robust and perfectly healthy man he could not have stood the strain that he was obliged to undergo while he was in this state. His great enthusiasm for the cause makes him a tireless worker, and his enthusiasm is contagious. The Socialist Party can ill afford to allow so useful a comrade to be marginalized, nor should they even the humblest in our ranks."

"As to the state autonomy part of the controversy, the ruling of the committee that no comrade can serve on the reserve list unless he get the

endorsement of the state in which he resides, is not a part of the constitution, and can be set aside any time the committee sees fit. It seems to me that this ruling instead of upholding the principle of state autonomy, has a directly opposite effect. Can one state interfere with the right of another state? But that is just what this ruling does. If all the states desired to have Comrade Thompson as national organizer, except Nebraska, then in this matter Nebraska would rule every other state. No other state, nor all of them put together attempts to say who the state of Nebraska shall have for organizer, nor has Nebraska any right to say who the other states shall not have, but according to Comrade Christensen, that is precisely what Nebraska ought to have the right to say."

"I do not think it at all necessary to go into any further details as to the charges against Comrade Thompson, as I have probably already made this letter too long. And I wish to show all possible consideration for the work of Comrade Mally and his entire office force, and make their labors for the cause as light as possible."

"In conclusion, I will say that I do not wish in any way to be considered inimical to the present state organization of Nebraska, nor to Comrade Christensen, but simply to voice an opinion that they are entirely wrong in the stand they have taken against Comrade Thompson, and I am only doing so for the purpose of defending a noble, upright, self-sacrificing and honorable comrade."

Turner, Mo.—"The application for a commission as organizer of Comrade Thompson being made prior to the adoption of the rule now in question and which now appears to have been proposed for no other purpose than to prevent the granting of a commission to Comrade Thompson. It seems to me an unfair exception to apply this rule to him and not to others now in the field against whom objections have been made. I therefore vote for the motion of Comrade Work."

Goebel, N. J.—"I vote 'Yes' for the same reason that Comrade Work makes the motion."

Hillquit, N. Y.—"In voting 'No' upon the motion of National Committeeman Work, I desire to say a few words in explanation of my vote. I do not believe in making rules for the general conduct of party affairs and disregarding such rules in exceptional cases. If the rule requiring the endorsement of the state organization to which an applicant for the position of organizer belongs, before a commission is issued to him, is unreasonable or burdensome, the rule should be rescinded, and if the rule is reasonable and proper as a general proposition, no exception should be made for Comrade Thompson. The National Committee cannot properly assume 'That there is right and wrong on both sides of the Nebraska affair.'"

The comrades of the state of Nebraska through their regular state organization have taken a definite stand upon the matter, and as long as the organization of that state remains in good standing and does not violate any fundamental principle of our national platform or constitution, we are bound by that stand."

"The Nebraska comrades, including Comrade Thompson, should fight out their differences within their own state without calling the National Committee to their aid."

Massey, N. D.—"I vote 'Yes' that Carl D. Thompson shall be appointed national organizer, because, I see no sense in a national organizer being compelled to have the endorsement of the state committee of the state from whence he comes before he can work in some other state. Would it qualify a national organizer, as such, for work in Nebraska if he had the endorsement of every Socialist and the state committee of Kansas? Assuredly not. Does it disqualify him for work in North Dakota if he was denied said endorsement, if the North Dakota comrades wish to have him? Assuredly not."

"No national organizer should be sent into any state, that is in good standing, unless agreeable to state committee of that state."

"No state organizer should be sent into any locality, where there is a local in good standing, over the protest of the officials of that local."

"But any individual should be free to engage, and any speaker should be free to go anywhere to talk to anyone, so long as he does not go to the state as a national organizer (official), or organizer, and both the party engaged to speak, and the engaging party should be accountable to no one as long as they conform to the constitutions, platforms and resolutions of the party."

Halbrooks, Okla.—"I vote 'No' because it would be establishing a precedent that would virtually nullify the rule adopted by the committee. I do not have the pleasure of being acquainted with any of the parties in the Nebraska controversy, but it seems to me the only safe course for the committee to pursue, is to enforce the rule that has been adopted. If Comrade Thompson is a true Socialist he will abide by the rules of the party till he can convince the majority of his sincerity and fitness, and when there will not need to be a special rule for him in order for him to be employed by the national office as an organizer."

Barnes, Pa.—"I do not think we should violate an endorsed rule, but if the rule is wrong, abolish it first."

Kerrigan, Texas—"I would vote for the placing of Comrade Thompson on the reserve list if there was no objection from the party authorities in his state, but as there is, I believe proper party discipline demands that the objections be regarded."

WILLIAM MAILLY,

## SOCIALISTS.

Don't forget that our good Christian masters are not averse to playing little games to mislead you at election time.

C. D. ROBINSON,  
Organizer, 509 Third Ave.

## SOCIALISTS.

Members of the S. P. are asked to volunteer to beat the polls on election day, to hand out tickets, to watch that no surprises are sprung and to report any and all irregularities.

C. D. ROBINSON,  
Organizer, 509 Third Ave.

## THE BORN CASE AT SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 4, 1904.

(The following public statement has been issued by the committee whose names are appended, on behalf of the state executive board of the Social Democratic Party in Wisconsin, and is sent out by the National Secretary at the request of the Wisconsin State Secretary. It should be noted that the Socialist Party is officially known in Wisconsin and New York as the Social Democratic Party, which explains why the latter designation is used in this statement.)

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3, 1904.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 23, 1904.  
The undersigned having been appointed by the State Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party as a committee to draft a public statement concerning the Born case, herewith present the following:

Last spring (1903) Chas. A. Born was elected mayor of the City of Sheboygan, having been nominated on the Social Democratic ticket. At that time others were elected on the same ticket, so that in all there were about seventeen persons holding office representing our party in the City of Sheboygan. It is the purpose of the Social Democratic Party to so control its public representatives that it shall be at all times in a position to hold them to our principles, instead of the office holders being bosses of the party. In order to carry out this idea the party has a definite form of organization.

During the year Mayor Born committed various acts which were contrary to the well-known principles and tactics of the Social Democratic Party, but in view of the difficulty of the situation and for the sake of harmony nothing was said about them beyond some protests. When, however, last fall the mayor elected by the Socialists appointed to public offices of power and influence men active in the parties representing the enemies of the working class, and especially when he appointed a man who is the proprietor of a "scab" newspaper and printing office and an open enemy of organized labor as well as a Republican politician, the Socialist editor of the local paper of our party could no longer keep silent, and published a general attack on the actions of the mayor since he had been in office. Shortly afterward four of the local members of the organization filed definite charges in due form against Mayor Born, and demanded that he be expelled from the party.

The charges are as follows:  
1. He has violated the principles of the Social Democratic Party in his action favorable to a trolley line, after the City Central Committee has advised against such action.

2. He has reduced the assessment of the Water Works Company contrary to the best advice of the Supervisor of Assessors and of the District Attorney, and contrary to Socialist principles.

3. He has appointed to public office as members of the Library Board old party politicians, one of whom is proprietor of a scab newspaper and an open enemy of the organized labor movement.

The first point involves the control by the party of its representatives in public office. As Mayor Born was a member of the City Central Committee at the time the vote was taken advising against the granting of this particular franchise, he must have known of our principles and of his duty in the matter.

The second point shows his willingness to favor a corporation as against the interests of the working class. His excuses were many and various, but of no tangible value.

The third point involves a deliberate betrayal of the interests of the party which nominated and elected him. He put in positions of power and influence in the community men who are old party politicians, enemies of the Social Democratic Party and allied with the political parties which the working class must fight in order to secure their rights. One of these men had been put on the "unfair list" by the Central Labor Union of the city of Sheboygan. Although he was a saloonkeeper and proprietor of a park, and an employer of labor, and so had no business in the unions, Born had been a delegate to the Central Labor Union from the Federal Labor Union, and so must have known of the attitude of organized labor toward this enemy of theirs. There can be no excuse which will hold with the working class for such action.

The local branch of the party in Mayor Born's ward consisted largely of his personal following and of officeholders, many of the real Socialists in the ward having left the branch on account of his methods in conducting meetings, etc. As a natural consequence when the charges were preferred against him in his branch he was exonerated. Then an appeal was taken to the City Central Committee, which under the State Constitution should be made up of delegates from the ward branches. But some time previous to this Mayor Born and his friends had declared that all those who had been elected or appointed to public office should also be members, ipso facto, of the City Central Committee—

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and thus the body which was to have given instructions to the officeholders was captured by them. Naturally, this body also exonerated Mayor Born on the charges as made. The State Constitution provides that in case of dissatisfaction with any matter brought before a local branch or Central Committee, final appeal may be taken to the State Executive Board. The provision is in section 27 of the Constitution as it was in force at the time the charges were first made against Mayor Born, and reads as follows: "All questions not provided for in this Constitution, and all questions of appeal from subordinate bodies of the party shall be decided by the State Executive Board, such decrees to be final, and in full effect unless annulled by a referendum vote of the organization."

The appeal was taken to the State Executive Board as provided for. Mayor Born was notified of the meeting, and in reply said: "I, the undersigned most emphatically denies the State Board the right of any further interference."

The State Executive Board met and considered the testimony, and decided that Mayor Born had violated the principles of the Social Democratic Party and had betrayed the interests of the party. The State Executive Board, which had been organized by his actions, and then voted to expel him from the party.

While the incident is an unpleasant one, it is of a character that is expected to happen in various places in the experience of the party, and it will teach the members of the party many lessons valuable to those who must build up an organization competent to capture the machinery of government for the purpose of emancipating labor.

JACOB KUNGER,  
FREDERIC HEATH,  
EMIL SEIDEL.

Eugene V. Debs, Geo. D. Herron, Edward Carpenter, Jean Louquet, Enrico Ferri, H. M. Hyndman, Karl Kautsky, Jack London and many other well known Socialists have declared THE COMRADE to be excellent. The Socialists at press is continually pointing out its great value to the Socialist movement. Thousands of subscribers have sent us letters expressing their appreciation. THE COMRADE is a publication you need, no matter what else you are reading. Each number is beautifully illustrated. Published monthly. Subscription price \$1 a year, or 50 cents to shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Co. Bound volumes of THE COMRADE of the first and second year are \$2, or \$1.20 to shareholders, postage 30 cents extra. Any Socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a five dollar share, and thereby enjoy special rates on THE COMRADE and other Socialist literature.

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**WASHINGTON.**  
**LOCAL QUORUM MINUTES—FEBRUARY 3, 1904.**  
 1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash.,  
 February 3, 1904.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Local Quorum of the Socialist Party of Washington was held with and at the office of the State Secretary-Treasurer at the above place and time.

There were present, James D. Curtis, chairman, and U. G. Moore; absent, A. G. Seibert.

Minutes of the last regular meeting read for information.

Applications for charters were presented, considered and granted for the following Locals:

Hamilton, Skagit County, with Chas. Vogler, Organizer, and J. H. Wheelock, Secretary-Treasurer.

Lopez Island, San Juan County, with Benj. F. Wood, Organizer, and Harry Towell, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following bills were presented, with accompanying vouchers, and ordered paid:

January Bills—  
 Telegram to National Secretary (Brown tour) ..... \$ 1.25  
 Messenger service (telegram delivery) ..... .20  
 Mucilage (two bottles) ..... .12

February Bills—  
 To National Sec. for supplies ..... 7.75  
 2,500 receipts for dues, supplies, etc. .... 10.00  
 George A. Merrill, for clerical work in office ..... 5.00

Total ..... \$26.42

Carried that \$5.00 be allowed for clerical assistance in the State Secretary-Treasurer's office to February 6, 1904; also that the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized to expend the sum of \$5.00 per month, between the 10th and the 20th of each month, for office help.

Future meetings of the Local Quorum were called to meet at 6 o'clock p. m., in lieu of 8 p. m., as heretofore.

Minutes of this meeting read and approved.

Adjourned.

E. E. MARTIN,  
 State Secretary-Treasurer.

Nominations for Holding State Convention, National Delegate, Etc.

Local Yelm, "way down toward the foot of the alphabet, but "way up head" in getting in returns and doing effective propaganda work, gets to the bat early as follows:

Yelm—For state convention, Seattle; national delegate, H. F. Titus; national alternate, U. G. Moore.

Everett—Convention, Seattle; delegate, H. F. Titus; alternate, D. Burgess.

Thornton—Convention, Spokane; delegate, D. Burgess, alternate, H. F. Titus.

Anacortes—Convention, Olympia, delegate, D. Burgess; alternate, John Cloak.

Bredablik—Convention, Tacoma; delegate, A. G. Seibert; alternate, Thos. G. Wiswell.

Hoquiam—Convention, Seattle; delegate, H. F. Titus; alternate, J. G. Brown.

Echo—Convention, North Yakima; delegate, E. E. Martin; alternate, O. Lund.

Lynden—Convention, Ellensburg; delegate, Charles E. Cline.

Prosser—Convention, No. Yakima; delegate, Geo. E. Boomer; alternate, D. Burgess.

Arlington—Convention, Seattle; delegate, J. E. Sibberts; alternate, Geo. Croston.

Lyman—Convention, Seattle; delegate, Geo. E. Boomer, alternate, D. Burgess.

Jorden—Convention, Spokane; delegate, A. G. Seibert, alternate, Wm. De Lilly.

Wiser—Convention, Seattle; delegate, C. E. Cline; alternate, E. E. Martin.

Puyallup—Convention, Seattle; delegate, H. F. Titus; alternate, U. G. Moore.

As I have already said to the locals that have honored me with their nomination, that my work for the party in this state as at present outlined will keep me at the desk practically day and night at least till next November, kindly "cut it out" so far as my name is concerned.

We need the best all-round speaker, writer and hustler at Chicago, one who has stood first, last and all the time for the working class and its best interests. Don't let personal prejudice interfere with the selection of the very strongest man in the party to represent us at the national convention at the "Windy City" next "May Day."

E. E. M.

**THAT MAN HECKMAN.**—One of the JIMMIE HIGGINSSES is in great part responsible for the organization of Local Lopez Island, one of the charters granted above. He's been heard from again. LISTEN:

"Castle Rock, Wash., Feb. 7, 1904.—E. E. Martin, Seattle: Dear Comrade—We have been stirred up a little down here by Comrade Heckman, a member of Seattle Local. We are now prepared to organize a Local here. We have had a little meeting here and I think we can organize a Local with a membership of twelve or fifteen, right away.

Please send twenty-five application cards, blanks, and instructions for organizing. Yours,  
 "CHAS. SHOCKLEY."

Comrade (Jimmie Higgins) Heckman's somewhat veiled plan seems to be to secure a job in a certain neighborhood and when he has once got settled down—probably before—to begin the work of agitation, education, with a view toward compact ORGANIZATION. Wouldn't be a bit surprised

to hear of more Locals that he has plotted for before the year ends. One of the most unassuming fellows you ever saw, but wherever he goes "his works do follow him." Several months' work at Bremerton has honeycombed that place with Socialists—they dare not organize, I presume, for fear of losing their heads—no, I mean jobs—which is an intimate relative thereto; but you will hear from Bremerton when the votes are counted. This suggestion presents itself forcibly:

Why could not dozens of our well-informed, effective workers follow out this lately-discovered plan of Comrade Heckman? We could double our membership in the State before the November election, if only, say, 25 hustlers would adopt this feasible, prolific plan of our sterling worker from the ranks. Mentally masticate this proposition, fellows, and by planning your work, and then WORKING YOUR PLAN, it can be done.

Get busy! Get busy!! GET BUSY!!!  
 —Double E. M.

**SEMI-MONTHLY BULLETIN NO. 2.**  
 Items of Interest or Inspiration From the Field.

This is the kind of letters that maketh the weary heart glad:  
 "Garfield, Wash. Dear Comrade: I am thinking of taking a trip over this county (Whitman), and thought that during my trip I might organize a few locals. Will you kindly send me a few dozen blank applications for charters, blanks and instructions for organizing, etc. We are in good working order in our local here.

"A. L. BLACK."  
 Tally one for Local South Bay, Thurston county, which always reaches this office the first week in the month. Prompt, faithful, fearless.

Local Orchards, Clarke county, has two over-reed comrades who send in a contribution to the state campaign fund and withhold their names. A few hundred more such would put us on "Easy Street." Who'll be the next? Local Orchards also squares up for back dues and pays to April 1, to see how it seems to have a clear conscience, and know they're helping. Action of this nature on the part of dozens of our locals would allow improvements that would make things heavenly vs. hamperedly. Follow suit.

That thriving youngster, Delphi, says: "We are all right, inclosed find \$2.50 for due stamps, 25c for buttons. Send us anything new. Welles."  
 State Committee Member A. Gatchell, North Yakima, has plans for a near by organization at Yakima City. Says Yakima has never been so aroused.

L. Chevalley, of La Center, Clarke county, in a letter to "The Socialist" renewing his subscription, says (so Jimmie Higgins Olsen informs me): "There are about thirty Socialists here and I will do my best towards effecting an organization." Supplies, instructions, etc., on the road.

Report of membership in Local Alma over last month is cheering. It jumps from 7 to 16. "We will report a substantial increase next time," says Secretary J. W. O'Keefe. Wonder what he dubs this month's report? They have six members living in Malett, others at Riverdale and other points. Jimmie Higgins Brown of Hoquiam says: "We have been barred out of every town hall in town. That is, practically so. The theater which is leased for \$15 to troupes is offered to us for \$50.

Comrade Chas. E. Cline drops in an application for charter for Local Lisking, and states that he is out of blanks. (Supply forwarded.) The new local means business. N. Stinson, organizer; C. A. Genter, secretary-treasurer.

Comrade Dixon, Echo, Stevens county. While our treasury is depleted, we are full of hope and fight. Are going to try and organize the county at Colville on the 26th, organizing a local at Colville on the same date. We want Comrade Brown then. (Don't reach the state till March 4.) Yours in the fight to a finish for Socialism." Heres to you, comrades.

Want of space forbids many other bits of refreshing news notes.

**PARTY HEADQUARTERS.**  
 Springfield, Mass. Socialists meet every Tuesday evening at 469 Main Street, off Court Square. All working men are welcome.

**BURGESS AT GATE 22D.**  
 Comrade D. Burgess will speak at Gate, Monday evening next, on the following subject: "Workingmen's Politics."

Local Gate is earnestly requested to make it a monster meeting. Invite your neighbor, Local Oakville, to participate.—E. E. M.

Comrades: At a meeting held in Spokane, Jan. 31, 1904, a County Committee was formed, consisting of nine members. J. H. C. Scurlock of Spokane was elected Organizer; N. P. Andresen, also of Spokane, Secretary-Treasurer; Committeemen, Chas. Montague of Spokane, John Hansen of Spokane, Chas. Faulkner of Spokane, F. H. Clark of Deer Park, Ed W. Smith of Latah, Gus L. E. Smith of Milan, A. E. Miller of Cheney.

The Secretary was instructed to send one copy of the Constitution to "The New Time" and one copy to "The Seattle Socialist."

N. P. ANDRESEN,  
 Secretary, Spokane, Wash.

At 241 E. 42d Street, N. Y. city, are Socialist Headquarters and comrades from any part of the world are welcome there, and they are cordially invited to call when in the city.



JOHN W. BROWN.

The latest regarding John W. Brown, is that he will arrive in Washington from Portland, Ore., on the 4th of March next and be available to fill thirty-five dates in the state. Local Seattle is arranging for a monster demonstration at the close of their municipal campaign for Sunday, March 6, and request Brown at that time. If agreeable to Comrade Brown, a meeting at Ballard will be arranged for the afternoon of the 6th. The 4th and 5th will be placed in the southwest somewhere. Thence by easy stages to Grays harbor section, South Bend, etc., from thence northward and east. An ample supply of advertising matter is piled up in this office for the entire trip. Handbills similar to the sample inclosed for \$1.50 per 1000 and window show cards with larger portrait for 2c each. This is actual cost, so locals will have to prepay expressage thereon. What amount do you need for your date?

Rush in your requests, reports and remittances, comrades. Will try to greet you between the 20th and 25th again. Fraternally,  
 E. E. MARTIN, Secretary.

Since the above was in type definite

**OMAHA LOCAL NEWS.**  
 The fifth regular lecture of Series "A" was given at Socialist Headquarters Hall on Sunday evening, Jan. 31st, by Comrade W. E. Clark; subject, "The Social Aspect of Inventions." Comrade Clark explained how inventions brought about a new social order. He made plain the fact that inventions cannot be accredited to any one man, but that it required centuries of investigation and study to develop to the present state of society. As an illustration he pictured the modern machinery with those that were considered original and showed the necessity of the working class being the owners of the machinery and use it for the betterment of mankind. Comrade James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., spoke in Washington Hall Sunday evening, Feb. 7, to a large and enthusiastic audience. His subject was "The Future for Socialism."

A special meeting of the City Central Committee canvassed the vote on the new State Constitution on Feb. 7 and reports as follows: Yeas 96, scratched votes 2 and 1 vote rejected. A regular mass meeting was held on Wednesday, Feb. 11, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the membership that at the next mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, Feb. 24, nominations for State Secretary, State Treasurer and National Committeeman will be made, and State Committeemen will be elected for Omaha in compliance with the new State Constitution lately adopted. All members are requested to attend. On Tuesday evening, March 1, a social and oyster supper will be given. Everybody should endeavor to make this a success. The Committee on Entertainment promises a good time. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents. The second series of lectures will be given commencing Sunday, Feb. 14, when John D. Easton will talk on "Money and Its Functions."

On Feb. 21 Comrade James O'Neal, late State Secretary of Indiana, will be the speaker of the evening. Subject will be announced later.

On Feb. 28 Comrade Leonard L. McDivaine will deliver a lecture on "Evolution."

Treasurer's report for the month of January, 1904:

**RECEIPTS.**

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Jan. 1, to cash on hand          | \$ 4.42 |
| Jan. 11, C. C. Johnson, donation | 2.50    |
| Jan. 19, collections             | 3.41    |
| Jan. 25, Mally donation          | 1.00    |
| Jan. 31, Werner donation         | 2.00    |
| Jan. 31, dues, First Ward        | 2.00    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Second Ward       | 2.50    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Third Ward        | 7.50    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Fourth Ward       | 3.00    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Fifth Ward        | 3.00    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Sixth Ward        | 5.50    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Seventh Ward      | 1.00    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Eighth Ward       | 7.00    |
| Jan. 31, dues, Ninth Ward        | 3.50    |
| Jan. 31, received on card party  | 7.20    |
| Total                            | \$51.53 |

**EXPENDITURES.**

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Jan. 29, paid Dewey & Stone for tables    | \$ 1.00 |
| Jan. 29, paid LaBillie on books           | 2.00    |
| Jan. 29, paid miscellaneous on card party | 1.55    |
| Jan. 31, paid hall expense                | 3.95    |

information regarding the Brown dates has been received. The last Oregon date will be March 3, at Portland. As no request for Brown comes from the extreme southwest, the first appointment will be at South Bend, Pacific County, on Friday, March 4. Other dates as far as can at present be suggested are as follows:

Olympia—Saturday, March 5th.  
 Ballard—Sunday (afternoon), March 6th.  
 Seattle—Sunday (evening), March 6th.  
 Porter—Tuesday, March 8th.  
 Elma—Wednesday, March 9th.  
 Aberdeen—Thursday and Friday, March 10th and 11th.  
 Hoquiam—Saturday and Sunday, March 12th and 13th.  
 Gate—Tuesday, March 15th.  
 Yelm—Wednesday, March 16th.

Comrades at the above named places are earnestly enjoined to do all in their power to make these dates "Red Letter Days" in the history of Socialism for their respective Localities. Advertising matter has already been sent you. Leave no stone unturned to get out a crowd. Comrade Brown will do the rest.

E. E. MARTIN,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

**MINNESOTA.**  
 Minneapolis, Minn.,

The amount of dues paid in, as shown in the enclosed report, makes a very satisfactory showing and is an excellent start for the new year. Notwithstanding this, many of the Locals are behind in their dues, and where this is the case, we hope you will urge upon all the importance of paying their dues regularly. Now is the time to build up your organization for the great campaign of 1904.

While the dues show a marked increase, the State fund has fallen off considerably. Now is the time for all the Comrades who are able and willing to send their regular subscriptions and donations, so that the State Organization will have no difficulty in carrying on the work of organizing, at which our State Organizer, Comrade Klein, has shown such great ability. We also need funds for the campaign, and it is none too soon to begin donating now. This is the last report the present State Secretary will make out, and we should all feel desirous of having a good surplus for the new Secretary to start in with. We would ask all those who have subscribed and are behind in their payments, to bring them up to date, and also ask others to make regular subscriptions.

S. M. HOLMAN,

**RECAPITULATION.**

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Feb. 1, balance from December, 1903 | \$ 3.42 |
| Receipts for January                | 48.11   |
| Expenditures                        | 50.66   |
| Balance on hand                     | \$ .87  |
| Feb. 13, 1904.                      |         |

**WILKINS' MONTANA REPORT.**  
 National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13, 1904.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports as follows upon his work in Montana:

"I left Spokane, Wash., for Kalspell, Mont., Nov. 9, 1903. Made my first speech at Kalspell Nov. 10. Visited altogether forty towns, making fifty speeches. Thirty-three speeches were made in towns where Locals were already organized. In four of the towns visited was unable to hold meetings. Organized seven new Locals as follows: Grantsdale, Victor, Stevensville, Rochester, Fishtail, Glendive and Storrs. With few exceptions the crowds were of fair size. The attention everywhere was very close.

"The general character of the Montana party membership is high and will make a strong movement. There seemed to be a strong desire on the part of the Comrades to be clear on the doctrine and tactics of the movement. Montana is unquestionably the

most corrupt state in the union, politically. Great bureaus of corruption are maintained by the corporations, and it is said that millions are actually spent to corrupt the voters. A Socialist movement that stands that test may be said to have been tried by fire. My relations with the Comrades of the state have been very pleasant. Uniformly they have treated me with great kindness and consideration. The collections have been generous, averaging \$6.75 per meeting; but the loss of thirty-three dates out of eighty-three in the state run the deficit for wages and expenses to about \$100.

"A winter campaign in Montana is a trial to the nerves of an Organizer, to say the least. The weather, which has seemed very cold to a Californian; the long railroad rides between appointments; many trips in stages or open rigs across bleak stretches of country; snow blockades, delaying trains from one to twenty-four hours, filled my Montana trip with incidents long to be remembered. An accident that gave me a broken rib and a broken right arm added somewhat to the strenuousness of the campaign, though I missed only one date on that account alone. I finished my work in Montana, at Anacosta, Jan. 30, and left the following day for Idaho."

**COLORADO.**  
 Cripple Creek, Colo.,  
 Feb. 8, 1904.

Socialist Educational Union, 116 Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.:

Gentlemen and Comrades—About one year ago this Cripple Creek Local withdrew from the State Socialist organization. We felt compelled to this action by virtue of the Social Crusader methods and opportunist tactics of the State organization, and particularly of the Denver Local, which largely dominated it. We have noted since that time that this district has maintained the integrity of its vote almost in toto, while the party throughout the rest of the state has very largely gone to pieces.

A monster labor convention called by the State Federation of Labor and lately convened in Denver, declared for the overthrow of so-called Peabodyism by any method, or any political alignment. A ways and means committee was selected to formulate plans to accomplish that purpose. The general attitude of that convention and the personnel of this committee makes it absolutely certain that some combination will be formed up to combine with the Democratic party. Now read enclosure and you will understand where the Western Federation of Miners and all Colorado organized labor affiliated with the State Federation of Labor are going to finish up this fall. Brothers Moyer and Sullivan are both members of Denver Local, and generally speaking such members as are still affiliated with that Local are in sympathy with them and their methods. We desire to offer no unjust criticism of these gentlemen. The truth is that the rank and file of these organizations are not Socialists and never have been. These men are holding official positions as servants of the rank and file at a good salary, and they cannot serve two masters.

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**MINNESOTA.**  
 Minneapolis, Minn.,

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| 7:30 p.m. | Everett, Spokane, Ross land, Kootenai pts.                |                                    | 8:30 a.m.  |
| 5:10 p.m. | Everett, Whatcom, Hamilton and Anacortes                  |                                    | 11:30 a.m. |
| 8:10 a.m. | Everett, Whatcom, New Westminster, Rockport and Anacortes |                                    | 4:45 p.m.  |

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